

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Alger may be responsible for many mistakes, but McKinley is responsible for Alger.

The return of the soldiers will be "viewed with alarm" by the administration party.

The season for remembering the Maine is drawing to a close. It is time to think of Alger.

Russia, anxious to profit by Corbett's example, desires to retire from the ring while her credit is good.

The "Gatling Gun" kicks against kissing. The chances are ten to one that the kick is mutual.

Dewey doesn't care to come home until the scandals die down and that Santiago quarrel is settled.

Has it never occurred to Alger to blame promiscuous osculation with having spread the typhus germ?

"Upon my honor," said Colonel Henry, "I forged this letter." It would be hard for such a man to do a dishonorable act.

The reunited Republican party of Utah isn't afraid, but it would have felt fully as well if Glen Miller hadn't rocked the boat.

The kaiser's mouth is watering for Samoa now. His appetite would probably vanish were Dewey to stop there on his way home.

"Secretary Alger will be glad the dog days are over; his day will come later," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Yes; every dog has his day.

Cuba might show its gratitude by returning some of those provisions to the war department, for distribution among the American soldiers.

There isn't anything that Hanna could add to his endorsement of Alger's military sagacity. He might say it over and a little louder, though.

When Secretary Alger tires of standing on his record he should look before he sits down. Some one may have put a tack on his chair.

Mark Hanna is not interested in the pop industry. He found a pop bottle near Camp Wilcox the other day, and blamed it for all the pestilence and lack of water.

The suicide of Henry, the resignation of Boisdeffre, chief of staff, and of Cavaignac, minister of war, makes current history in France read like one of Zola's novels.

If the invasion of Cuba had been delayed a little longer, Spain might have won without a struggle. The home camps have been far more deadly than the field of battle.

The Paris police placed revolvers in the cell with Captain Dreyfus, but he had remorse to escape. His accuser smuggled a weapon into the cell and took his life with it.

M. Cavaignac, the French minister of war, resigned on account of the Dreyfus affair. He is supersensitive. A little thing like that wouldn't bother our war secretary a minute.

Corporations have derived incalculable benefits from the plague spots they induced the government to choose for army camps. And that is said to be the secret of the strange selections made.

Spain never gave Columbus any credit while he was living or much peace after he was dead. Does she hold a grudge against him for discovering so much trouble for her, and want to take it out of his bones?

Secret political organizations, founded upon the dislike of some man, and manipulated for the purpose of injuring him, should not be tolerated by any party. Men should band themselves together for a better purpose.

"Is it true that the girls who have been wearing red, white and blue articles of apparel have now returned to the color symbolical of peace?" asks the Washington Post. If that question is addressed to the girls, and of course no one else can answer it, the Post shows poor judgment. Its investigations should be pursued with less publicity.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of Wisconsin contains this plank: "We condemn in unstinted measure the war department for the blunders and crimes committed against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields, by selfish contractors, incompetent surgeons and vain, heartless army officers appointed for political purposes, and we hereby pledge to our brave soldiers and sailors who survive the war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties."

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THE LAST OBSTACLE REMOVED.

There has been a wonderful revolution of feeling in France over the Dreyfus matter. Six months ago it was worth a man's life to say a good word in Paris for the unhappy prisoner on Devil's Island. Now the popular outcry is for a rehearing of his case.

Zola has done more than any one else to bring this change about. He was treated so harshly that sympathy induced prejudice to give him a hearing. He was so earnest and so unselfish in his demand for justice that the people marveled until they believed.

But his genius played upon the heart-strings of a well-meaning, if mercurial people, until at last he touched a chord whose echo rang in the ears of conspirators until their chief took refuge in the tomb.

The last obstacle in the way of tardy justice was removed when the minister of war, M. Cavaignac, resigned. The people insist upon a revision of the case and the head of the French war department refuses to remain at the head while the investigation is going on.

Colonel Henry's confession was a severe blow to the military ascendancy in France. The army has been considered supreme in social and political affairs. It has dominated the affairs of state and controlled the action of the courts. When the "honor of the army" demanded the punishment of a civilian there was no escape. When the crookedness of superiors required a victim an inferior was sacrificed.

The reopening of the Dreyfus case may change the entire system. It may result in making France a republic as we of America understand the term. It may place the people in control of civil affairs and show the military its place.

Five years ago the record of the Dreyfus affair began. Military secrets supposed to belong solely to the general staff of the French army became the common property of rival powers. An effort was made to discover the leak. It was found, but the indications are that the guilty man was screened on account of his rank and influence. Accusation was fastened to an officer who was selected, from all appearances, because he was a Jew.

Captain Alfred Dreyfus was made the scapegoat, arraigned in secret, convicted without a chance, publicly degraded before the army, hooted out of France and confined on a desolate island.

The reaction has come like a foam-covered wave receding from the cliff upon which it spent its force. It may take Zola with it now, the author who proved himself a prophet, and sweep him into the place of president.

The French people may undertake to correct the error of their army; to make reparation to Dreyfus for the injury done him.

Captain Dreyfus may find himself at the head of the French army yet.

KHARTOUM CAPTURED.

Yesterday's dispatches contained an account of another brilliant achievement of British arms. With a loss of 300 men the Anglo-Egyptian force stormed and captured Khartoum, killing in the neighborhood of 8,000 Derivishes and putting the Khalifa and his fanatics to flight.

It will be remembered that The Herald recently printed a letter from a British soldier of the Sudan expedition, addressed to his aunt, a resident of this city. According to the information received yesterday, the campaign terminated as he predicted. They found the Derivishes assembled at Omdurman, the key to Khartoum, although, according to the young man's letter, they were expected at Shabluka, a strongly fortified place on the Nile. This did not delay the movements of the British, as they found the whole Jaalin country desolate and deserted and nothing to impede their progress.

Metemneh, the extreme limit of General Wolsley's march to the relief of Gordon in 1885, is nothing now but a mass of blackened ruins, through which are scattered the skeletons of men and women massacred last year by the Khalifa's order.

The Arabs encountered along the way are very hostile to the followers of the Khalifa and have been rendering valuable assistance to the invading army.

The result of the final encounter was all the British had hoped for. Although the Derivishes numbered over 70,000 and the Anglo-Egyptians only 20,000, the intelligence, equipment and discipline of the latter gave them an easy victory.

There was a time, ten or twelve years ago, when the Derivishes fought with a desperation that often disconcerted superior troops. In the days of Mahdi it was possible to inspire them with a frenzy of savage fanaticism, when flight was forgotten and death was welcomed as an open door to Paradise.

The concentration of troops at Athara a month ago was for the purpose of taking advantage of the rising Nile, to enable gunboats to accompany the expedition. The progress made could not have been over seven or eight miles a day, as the troops were marched along the river bank, following all the crooks and turns in order to avoid surprise and keep in touch with the floating arsenal.

It was all done with the characteristic caution of General Kitchener, who took his time, husbanded the strength of his men, reconnoitered the situation and made thorough preparation, precautions he has always taken and which have always brought him victory.

The Khalifa Abdulahi awaited the attack at Omdurman, his capital, which is just across the White Nile from Khartoum, and there his last trump was played.

The latest word from the Nile is that the British cavalry is pursuing him, while his Derivishes are fleeing in every direction.

POLITICIANS AND PHYSICIANS.

President McKinley visited Camp Wilcox in company with Secretary Alger, Vice President Hobart, the commissary, quartermaster and others who are implicated in the mismanagement of the army.

They went to Montauk on a special, viewed the scenes of suffering, saw the victims of fever and neglect, and went home with Mr. Hobart to enjoy the luxurious hospitality of his palatial residence.

As to his impressions of the camp, Mr. McKinley was non-committal. And still he managed to remark: "What I saw of the care of the sick men in the

hospitals by those in charge, and by the noble women engaged in that work, was especially gratifying to me."

The vice president thought that "the hospital locations, their surroundings and their climatic conditions could not be improved." And he went on to say: "The country is rich enough, prosperous enough, to give these heroes every consideration, every comfort and every luxury that they deserve or request. I am most agreeably surprised at the facilities I found, particularly in the hospital service."

Senator Redfield Proctor, whose presence is indispensable to a presidential party, said: "The location of the camp seems to be ideal. It has water on both sides, a soil dry by natural drainage, and a pleasant breeze from the sea."

Secretary Alger was present when these remarks were made, and added: "I am well satisfied with the camp."

These are the views of men who are directly and indirectly responsible for the misery and sufferings of hundreds of the boys in blue.

But what do the soldiers say? What is the opinion of men whose technical knowledge enables them to speak with authority? Who are not trying to shield themselves, and have no interest in party politics?

Dr. Cyrus Edson inspected Wilcox, and declared the camp unfit for occupancy, because of an inadequate water supply. He added that if an adequate supply of pure water could not be had in three days—and he was confident that it could not—"the selectors of this site will have the burden of a fearful responsibility to carry."

In a protest communicated to a New York paper at the time Wilcox was selected, Dr. Edson said: "The water supply there is certainly inadequate, and the water is unfit to drink."

The assistant surgeon general of the United States demands, in the name of humanity, that the men be moved at once. The place is a real hole, he says, and continues: "The soil will be permeated with typhoid fever and epidemics will follow. It will be worse than it has been at any time at Chickamauga."

Another eminent medical authority is quoted as saying: "The only possible way in which a great calamity can be avoided is by removing the men from Camp Wilcox, and removing them at once. Not an hour should be lost in getting the well men from Montauk Point, and the sick men should follow as quickly as their condition will permit."

The politicians are interested in Alger. The people are interested in the soldiers. The politicians ratify Alger's selection of a camp. The doctors give the result of scientific investigation. Therein lies the difference.

The secretary of war may be satisfied with the camp. President McKinley may be gratified with what is being done. But the official report sent out as the distinguished visitors were leaving the point, showed the death rate to be increasing "to an alarming degree."

The Associated Press closed its report with these words: "Water is still scarce in the camp, and as a result there is much suffering."

How long is this whitewashing of an incompetent officer to be continued? How long will Alger insist upon being satisfied with this camp, where the death rate is increasing "to an alarming degree"? How long will the president remain gratified with the work of his war department?

Politics is responsible for many errors; but not for many crimes like this.

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

At the beginning of the war with Spain, people wondered at the prostration and grumbling at the vacillation of those in power.

The president's delay in declaring war caused many a patriot to hang his head in humiliation. And, after hostilities began, there was an apparently inexplicable disposition to hold back and prolong the struggle.

Peace has brought the explanation. Incompetency barred the way. It stood between aggressive right and cowardly wrong. It gave Spain time to strengthen her defenses. It encouraged the Spanish people. It made war a certainty.

But American volunteers are undeterred by any handicap. Chafing under the foolish restraint they crowded to the front at every opportunity. It was truly a soldiers' war. They won the victory. It was the spirit of the fighting men that scored the triumph.

The dilatory tactics employed at the opening of the conflict were endorsed by the administration. The president and his war secretary pleaded that the troops were raw and could not fight. But the troops were sent and they did fight.

Disease and death awaited our army in Cuba. It was said. And yet, there has been far more disease and death in the camps at home.

"We are waiting till the sickly season shall have passed," the cuckoos cried. But the invasion began when the sickly season was in full blast.

Every excuse assigned for delay was contradicted by the conduct of the administration. The real excuse is known at last. Ignorance was trying to run the war, and avarice, the government.

With a biography of Napoleon in the hand, Alger was directing the movements of the army. He was making war.

And the president was issuing commissions to the hopeful sons of politicians. The commissary department was turned over to inexperienced men whose only qualifications were inheritance prospects and a political pull.

These handled the rations; and the soldiers starved. Carloads of provisions were allowed to stand upon sidetracks and rot while the men grew weak and lean from lack of proper nourishment.

They handled the clothing; and soldiers chilled at northern camps, while others sweated beneath the regulation uniform in the tropics.

Hostilities were delayed that all these sons of politicians might be commissioned; that Alger might finish the "Life of Napoleon"; that yachts could be bought of the Hannas and Sprackles; that the red tape factory might supply the demand.

If the "peaceful blockade" had been adhered to the war would be in progress yet, and Alger's sanitary system would be further away from an investigation than ever. But Schley put an end to that. Spain was forced to sue for peace. There was no longer an

excuse to prolong the war until after the election this fall.

The end came too soon for the volunteers, especially those who were denied the opportunity of going into battle. But the war closed entirely too early to please Republican bosses.

While the conflict raged the Platt and Quays of every state could have made and elected a ticket of "yellow dogs." It was their boast. It was their chance. People might not like the nominees, but the much abused appeal to patriotism would have been made. In time of war the president has to be supported and the flag upheld. An appeal of that kind is generally effective. If one questions the sincerity behind it he is called a "cooperhead." But a change came.

After the protocol disclosures were made. Scandal stuck its hydra heads from every window of the government. The public is astonished at the disclosures. The issue of the war may not be so beneficial to Republican managers after all. Anxious as they are to cover up the silver issue it is hardly likely they will do it with a shrug taken from the victims of an incompetent war department.

STILL HOUNDING BRYAN.

Administration organs are turning away from Alger's graveyards and anon to hurl anathemas at Colonel Bryan.

Before the Nebraska volunteer was mustered in every word he uttered was made a text for McKinley organs to lecture on. So much more importance was attached to every thing he said than to any thing McKinley said, that the agitation and alarm of the gold-bugs was a matter of comment.

Since he was mustered in the bird-lines of Hanna and Alger have hounded him from day to day, finding fault if he ate with his men, protesting if he dined at a hotel, and abusing him for remaining silent.

It is all one with the Republican press whether Bryan talks or keeps still. They hate him with a hatred that passeth understanding.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has relentlessly pursued him with little sneers and innuendoes like the following: "Mr. Bryan was not a silent man on the subject of expansion when it first came up, but he is now."

The Washington Post, which is opposed to Mr. Bryan and has also had a great many unkind things to say of him, has seen the folly of its course, and says:

"When Mr. Bryan took occasion to utter his eloquent protest he had not been mustered into the service of the United States. True, he had been appointed to the colonelcy of a regiment and was on the eve of a movement toward the front; but the fact that he was still outside of the federal service made it possible for him to address his fellow citizens upon any question of public policy without violating laws, regulations, rules or ethics."

"Indeed, there were one or two officers of high rank in the regular army who were quoted as having delivered themselves with great freedom in favor of expansion just about the time when Mr. Bryan sounded his blast on the other side."

"Since Colonel Bryan became an officer in the volunteer army of the United States he has made no public utterance upon any question of national policy, but has attended strictly to the discharge of his duties. To intimate that his change from a talking to a silent man is evidence of a lack of moral courage is not generous, to say the least."

THEY WOULD BE SHORT.

There was \$168,000,000 gold reserve in the treasury on July 1, 1938.

Excluding the revenue from all other sources the government has realized \$300,000,000 from the war revenue law, making a grand total of \$468,000,000.

The war debt is \$152,000,000. Supposing the latter has been paid out of the treasury there should be remaining \$316,000,000. The statement for Aug. 1 shows a gold reserve of \$216,000,000. Now the Republicans are pointing with pride to this. But what has become of that other \$100,000,000, besides all the rest from other sources than the war revenue, which remains unaccounted for?

The law requires that not less than \$1,000,000 be in the treasury at any time. Where would the government be now without the war revenue?

Take that \$152,000,000 away and they would be short \$36,000,000.

The Provo Enquirer says: "This has been a year of the departure of great men—Gladstone, Bismarck and Woodruff." And they say that the editor of the Enquirer isn't feeling well himself.

The Sunday saloon question is said to be an open one in Salt Lake City.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Chicago News: Eight thousand leaves of green from New York port in dirty cars at Montauk point a few days before the naval review, while the sick and wounded soldiers from Cuba were compelled to eat salt pork and moldy hard-tack. The good food was tied up by red tape in the middle of incompetency—and this is but one instance of a dozen that might be cited.

Kansas City Star: But the fact remains that five months after the declaration of war, and after the war is over, there is not in the United States a single soldier in camp who is in possession of the things required to advance his recovery.

New York Evening Post: As the people of this country come face to face with colonial problems, the necessity of something like political consistency will grow painfully obvious. Our writers and speakers refer glibly to the success of the English rule in India, but it is impossible to disregard the fact that it is a rule of force. It is an enlightened despotism, but it is still a despotism.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Two copies will be sent to the United States after we have obtained our colonies. We can hold them under the policy of equal rights as well as for ourselves; or we can, through discriminating tariffs, hold them as exclusive markets for ourselves. In the one case we assume grave financial and political and military burdens and gain no trade advantages. In the other we gain trade advantages and menace the peace of the world, which is now endangered by this very course of grabbing and maintaining exclusive markets by force of arms.

Boston Herald: There is not the shadow of a doubt that if England three or four years ago had taken entire possession of Venezuela and created there a new English colony, the condition of the people under English administration would have been substantially the same as that of the people under Spanish administration. An English colony in Venezuela thus administered would give to us a much better market for our products than we can hope to secure from an independent

Venezuela; and yet if England had undertaken such a course of procedure, the entire American people would have risen up in vehement protest at the enormity of thus ignoring the political rights of the people of the country.

Philadelphia Record: According to the terms of the president's instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rican military commissions, he was authorized to maintain public order and enforce obedience. There will be nothing difficult about this. But the novelty of it will closely engage the public attention and very likely, divert public criticism from the policy pursued to the agencies employed.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Chicago News: Girls like to be called young ladies, and ladies of uncertain age like to be called girls.

Brooklyn Life: "You remind me so much of my poor, dear first husband." "You remind me of him altogether too much, my dear."

Ti-Bits: "I say, Floss, what makes that snake himself up in a knot?" "Cause he wants to remember something, and he ain't got any handkerchief."

New York Evening Journal: Browne—Why did that pretty French maid leave you?" "Toss—She entered the room unexpectedly the other evening and caught me kissing my wife."

Detroit Free Press: "They tell me Firely is a great bluffer." "The best that ever came over. He no sooner heard the peace rumors than he telegraphed on to Washington, begging them not to stop the war till he could get to the front."

Chicago Daily News: Miss Antiqua—Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that my family came over in the Mayflower.

Miss Cutting—Indeed! But, then, I suppose you were too young at the time to remember much about the trip.

Detroit Journal: Now, she was full of hate. "The world has wronged me," she hissed. "But I shall be avenged!" Seizing, accordingly, her pen, she started 17 endless chains before her letter nature finally asserted itself.

BALLADE OF THE BEGGARS.

Morning or midnight finds us plying Our ancient trade on the city pave. Cloud or the sunlight over us flying Stars that shine or the storms that rave; Never a soul have we to save.

Never a prayer have we to pray; Cross the palm of a tattered knave. Lest that a Lazarus starve today.

Whiles we brood in the hovels lying Thick where sorrow and want deprave, Fate and its messengers are crying: Darkling crest of a distant wave—Then, like the wolves that leave their cave.

Out on the highways do we stray; Give, though we bring no script nor slave, Lest that a Lazarus starve today.

Creeds and the after-life denying Death, our crouching and abject slave; Rags we bring as our banners, crying: "Poverty, makeh a coward brave!" Carry your columns and archivage. Flaunt your flag as a people's may. But give, as the plying Master gave, Lest that a Lazarus starve today.

ENVOY.

Or ever your mood be gay or grave, Harken well to the words we say; Bread we covet and alms we crave, Lest that a Lazarus starve today.—Ernest McGaffey in Home Companion.

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